

TWO CORONATIONS ARE CONTRASTED

That of Edward Attended by Many Misgivings and Fears.

RITUAL THEN WAS NOVEL

Feudal Ceremonies Had Not Been Witnessed Since Victoria Was Crowned.

London, June 18.—Between the coronation of Edward VII. "The Peace-maker" and that of his son, George V., who probably will be known to history as "The Sailor King," is a wide contrast.

Edward's coronation was attended with many misgivings and fears. On account of the serious operation which the King had recently undergone, and which necessitated the postponement of the coronation, and the apprehension lest His Majesty should not be able to endure the difficult ordeal of a state ceremonial lasting nearly four hours, with the strain on its attendant functions, the atmosphere of the first coronation was charged with extreme nervous tension. Then the pagentry and feudal rites of the most ancient and splendid ritual preserved by any European dynasty—coming down as it does through the mists of nearly a thousand years from the time of the first Edward in the eyes of the British people. More than half a century has passed since the coronation of Queen Victoria. Very few persons survive who had participated in that ceremony and who would appear again in any role at the crowning of her son.

Venerable Dean Goad. The persons of the drama who will support the new King and Queen next Thursday are largely the same. The venerable Dean of Westminster, whose weakness lent a touch of pathos to the last coronation, is gone. No one who was in Westminster Abbey on that occasion can forget the scene when the aged prelate knelt before his monarch and was unable to rise until the King bent down to help him. The Duke of Devonshire, a typical English nobleman of the old school, is succeeded by his son, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and also the stern old Duke of Cambridge, brother of the former King.

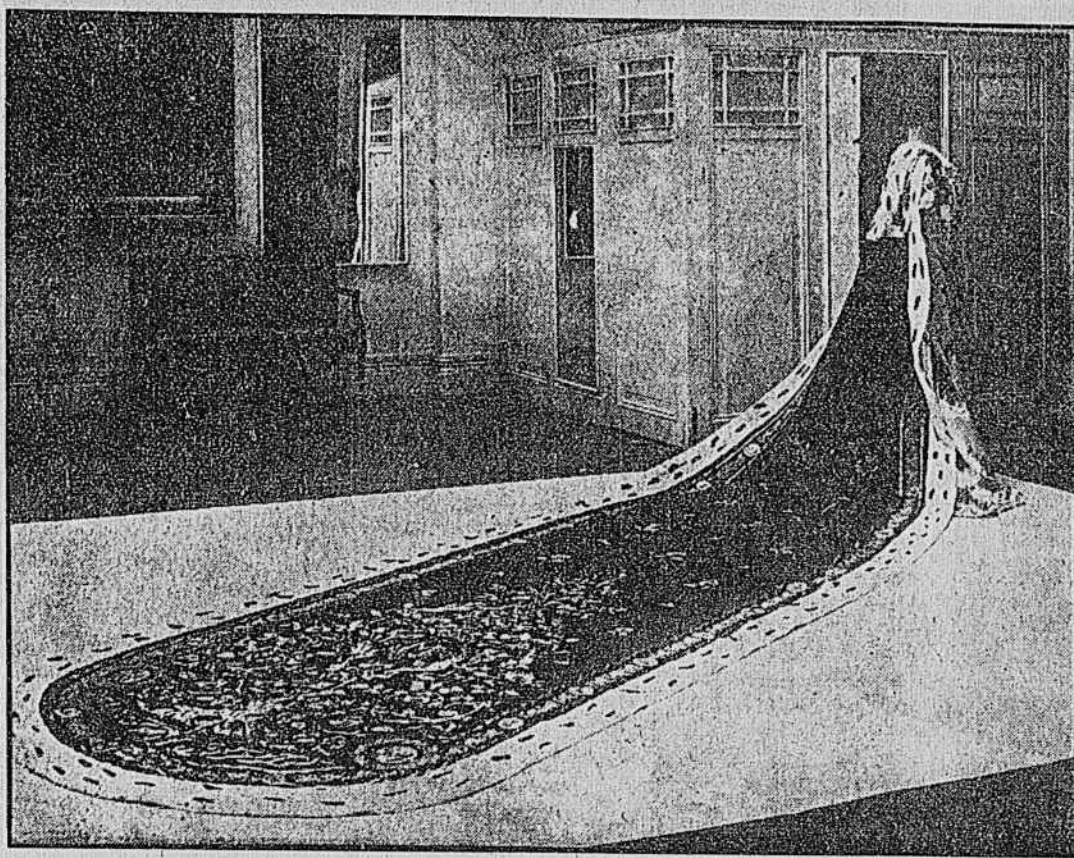
Three chairs stood below the throne on that day, their occupants the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge and the present King, then Prince of Wales. On Thursday there will be two, occupied as before by the Duke of Connaught and the young Prince of Wales, who will wear his uniform of a naval cadet. But many great figures of the last coronation will be seen playing the same parts again. Bishops, Roberts, Kitchener and Balfour will be conspicuous among them. The Earl Marshal, Duke of Norfolk, has the rare distinction of arranging the ceremonies of two coronations. One of the most familiar and popular figures in English life, the duke is best known as the head of the foremost Catholic family of England.

The four knights of the Garter who carried the canopy for the King's anointing in 1902 were Cadogan, Rosebery, Derby and Spencer. The two first officers again with Lord Crewe and the Earl of Minto. Four duchesses will perform the same office for the Queen, the Duchesses of Hamilton, Montrose, Portland and Sutherland. The Duke of Marlborough will carry St. Edward's crown in the procession as he did before.

The picturesque feature of the coronations of earlier Kings has been abandoned. The Barons of the Cinque Ports established their claim to the right to bear a canopy over the King's head, and afterward to divide it among themselves as a souvenir. At the coronation of William IV, they performed this task so clumsily, not having had an opportunity to rehearse it, that they now have to be satisfied with seats of honor in the Abbey.

Colonies Represented. For the first time the principal colonies of the empire will be represented by their standards borne in the royal procession. Several standards figured at the coronation of King

Magnificent Train of Queen's Coronation Robe



Train of Queen Mary's coronation robe, of velvet, adorned with gold ornamentation, the rose of England, the thistle of Scotland and the shamrock of Ireland being especially prominent, and edged with imperial ermine. It took months of steady labor to complete this robe.

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Edward, the royal standard, carried by the Marquis of Lansdowne; the standard of union, by the Duke of Wellington; the standard of England, by Frank S. Dymoke; the standard of Scotland, by the hereditary standard bearer, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn; the standard of Wales, by Lord Mostyn, and the standard of Ireland, by the O'Connor Don. The same personages bear these standards Thursday. There will be seen also the standards of the Empire of India, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, carried, respectively, by Lord Curzon, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Northcote, Lord Plunket and the Earl of Selborne, each of whom has been at the head of the dominion he will represent.

Only the American diplomats and a few colonials will appear in the pageant of Westminster Abbey without uniforms or robes of office. The men will wear evening dress with knee breeches. Ambassador Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. Reid are the only Americans to be present who attended the coronation of Edward VII. Mr. Reid was then the special ambassador from the United States, an office which Mr. John Hay Hammond holds for this coronation. Mrs. Hammond will attend with him.

The other Americans present officially will be the secretary of embassy, William Phillips and Mrs. Phillips; the naval attaché, Commander Simpson and Mrs. Simpson; the military attaché, Major Slocum and Mrs. Slocum, and Mr. Hammond's aides, General Greeley and Admiral Vreeland. Hundreds of prominent Americans have attempted to secure admission to the Abbey, but none were successful. The President's brother, Charles P. Taft, and Mrs. Taft are the only Americans not holding official positions who have been given seats. This was done by the command of the King, on a suggestion from Ambassador Bryce.

Vivid Description. "A Peers' writing in the Times, gives a most vivid impression of the last coronation, which also describes some features of the next. Her recollections are largely of the general magnificence and grandeur of the scene, and the wonderful jewels worn by Queen Alexandra, and by the duchesses.

notably some one of the American contingent, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the late Consuelo Duchess of Manchester, and the Duchess of Marlborough. Most of the peeresses wore white gowns beneath their coronation robes of crimson velvet, and all carried their coronets ready to place them upon their heads at the appointed stage of the ceremony. Nearly all of the peeresses had new robes, while those worn by many peers dated from early Georgian days. The peeresses who wrote for the Times said:

"At King Edward's coronation, I remember well how for many days beforehand the idea of 'being in time' engrossed the minds of those privileged to be present in the Abbey. How ever to be up early enough! To the peeresses, especially, the idea of robing in full court dress—to say nothing of the coronation robes which none of us had ever worn before—appeared sufficiently anxious work. Such alarming threats of what must inevitably happen if we were not up at cockcrow, or if indeed we were a single moment late! Some there were who looked on 10 o'clock as the earliest possible moment for breakfast in ordinary circumstances; yet 6 A. M. saw many court beauties quite ready for the start. And many weird tales were subsequently current as to the history of the beautiful coiffures seen that day amongst the peeresses (before the moment of the ceremony came at which they put on their coronets). Many vouched for the fact that some had actually had their hair dressed overnight, and must have slept like their ancestors, sitting bolt upright in a chair. At any rate long before 9 o'clock most of the peeresses had found their appointed places in the Abbey. And thanks to the courtesy and good management of the excessively polite but equally determined officials, not a single contretemps, whether on the route, or in the Abbey, was ever hinted at."

CELEBRATE AT BUNKER HILL

Canadian Soldiers Join With the Loyal Sons of Greater Boston.

Charlestown, Mass. June 18.—Under the shadow of the plain shaft that marks the site of the rail fence redoubts where Colonial farmers met the British regulars in the first great battle of the Revolutionary War, Canadian soldiers, in British uniform, yesterday joined with the Loyal Sons of Greater Boston in celebrating the 135th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

The day was ushered in with a cannon salute from the navy yard at sunrise, followed by the ringing of bells in every church steeple in the district. Promptly at 6 o'clock the noisy small boy opened the din with horn and firecrackers. A parade of "Horribles" followed during the morning hours.

The chief event of the day was a three-division military, naval and civic parade in the afternoon. The Sixty-second Regiment, Fusiliers of St. John, N. B., participated in this parade.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast: Virginia—Unsettled Monday, possibly occasional showers; Tuesday fair, somewhat warmer; light north wind.

North Carolina—Local thunder storms Monday and probably Tuesday; moderate, variable winds.

CONDITIONS YESTERDAY. Cloudy and cool. Midnight temperature, 70.

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES. (At 8 P. M. Eastern Standard Time.)

Place.	Ther.	H. T.	Weather.
Ablene	72	84	P. cloudy
Asheville	72	84	P. cloudy
Atlanta	72	84	P. cloudy
Austin	72	84	P. cloudy
Baltimore	72	84	P. cloudy
Boston	72	84	P. cloudy
Buffalo	72	84	P. cloudy
Charlotte	72	84	P. cloudy
Chicago	72	84	P. cloudy
Calgary	72	84	P. cloudy
Denver	72	84	P. cloudy
Duluth	72	84	P. cloudy
Galveston	72	84	P. cloudy
Havre	72	84	P. cloudy
Huron	72	84	P. cloudy
Jacksonville	72	84	P. cloudy
Kansas City	72	84	P. cloudy
Knox	72	84	P. cloudy
Louisville	72	84	P. cloudy
Memphis	72	84	P. cloudy
Mobile	72	84	P. cloudy
Montreal	72	84	P. cloudy
New York	72	84	P. cloudy
New Orleans	72	84	P. cloudy
Norfolk	72	84	P. cloudy
North Platte	72	84	P. cloudy
Pittsburg	72	84	P. cloudy
Raleigh	72	84	P. cloudy
San Francisco	72	84	P. cloudy
Spokane	72	84	P. cloudy
St. Paul	72	84	P. cloudy
Tampa	72	84	P. cloudy
Washington	72	84	P. cloudy
Wilmington	72	84	P. cloudy
Wytheville	72	84	P. cloudy

MINIATURE ALMANAC. June 19, 1911. Sun rises... 4:50 Morning... 9:30 Sun sets... 7:32 Evening... 10:24

QUIT CONGRESS TO START LIFE ANEW

But, Romance Revealed, He May Go Home to Fight Again.

STORY OF MARTIN DIES

Marries Stenographer Under Assumed Name and Retires to Little Bungalow.

Washington, June 18.—Martin Dies, representative from the Second Texas District, has abandoned Congress, married his secretary, bought a bungalow out in Mt. Ranier, Md., over the district line, and has gone back to the simple life under the assumed name of "Marion Davis."

Congressman Dies' own description of himself in the Congressional Directory is this: "Martin Dies, Democrat, of Beaumont, was born in Jackson Parish, La., March 13, 1870; moved to Texas with his parents in 1876; is married, elected county judge of Tyler county in 1894; elected district attorney of the First Judicial District of Texas in 1898; was elected to the Sixty-first and re-elected to the Sixty-second Congress."

But all this Mr. Dies has brushed aside. The "is married" in the Congressional Directory was erased by a divorce obtained by the first wife, but restored by a marriage with his secretary, who, in the meantime, had broken off her marriage with her husband.

Following the story telling how Congressman Dies had slipped over to Baltimore almost a year ago and married his stenographer, then purchased a bungalow on the outskirts of Washington and lived with her under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Marion Davis, the Texan was deluged first with queries to establish the truth of the statements and then with messages of congratulation.

Mr. Dies told his friends to-day how he and his secretary decided to marry shortly after he had been divorced from his first wife in Texas, and how they decided to keep the wedding a secret at all hazards.

Gave Up All for a New Wife.

Their first marriage had proved failures. Mrs. Dies, whose unmarried name was Miss Nelva Miller, is the daughter of a former Presbyterian minister. He is employed now at the House post-office. Following the culmination of her marital unhappiness she accepted a position as secretary to Mr. Dies, who was on the outs with his wife also. His wife soon divorced him and he gave her about \$30,000, all the money he had saved during the twenty years he had fought from the farm to Congress.

Almost a year ago, Dies says, he and his new wife went over to Baltimore and were married secretly. They decided that it would not be well to flaunt the fact following so shortly upon the separations from their former spouses, and by way of making it doubly secret decided to live under an assumed name.

Congressman Dies went out to Mount Ranier, one of the most out-of-the-way suburbs of the city, and decided that it was an ideal spot in which to live. He picked out an attractive little home surrounded by plenty of ground and bought it outright.

He was so anxious to observe the pact of secrecy that he wrote a deed in the name of "Mrs. Marion Davis" and accepted it for his wife.

Mr. Dies has spent but little time about the Capitol since marrying, but he is represented at the post-office and the disbursing office by his father-in-law, who forwards his mail and checks.

Mr. "Davis" spends much of his time in the garden surrounding the house, while Mrs. Dies busies herself during the day in household duties. Although they have incomes of \$8,700 from Congress, they keep a servant. Mr. "Davis" gets \$7,500 as a Congressman and Mrs. Davis draws \$1,200 as his secretary.

They have virtually nothing to do with their neighbors, and their neighbors are not interested in them.

"We are not interested in anybody, either here or in Washington, and we don't see why they should be interested in our affairs," said Mr. Dies. "My life is the sweetest, best little woman I have ever known. We are just a pair of lovers who want to be left alone."

"When we married, I intended to quit politics, but since there has been so much criticism of my course in this matter I have decided to take the bull by the horns and have been fighting my way through another campaign. I've done a good deal of fighting in my day and I think I'll try my hand at it again, just to prove I am not through."

Some day we may go back to Texas, where I have about as fine a little farm as can be found from one end of the country to the other."

Mr. Dies is interested greatly in chicken raising. He has a great brood of fancy fowls and spends much time in caring for them. He keeps the grounds about his home in perfect condition. Night usually finds him and wife on the little porch in front of their bungalow. They rarely go to the city.

BRIDE WORE BOY'S CLOTHING

Arrested Upstate While Working With Husband as Carpenter.

Schneetady, N. Y., June 18.—Arthur Adam Roth, twenty-one years old, and Grace Mae Roth, eighteen years old, who were married in Tarrytown on May 22, were taken into custody by the sheriff here because the bride was garbed in boy's clothes. Roth was building a shed and his wife was helping him. Their employer thought he had two men working for him, and it was only by accident that the woman's disguise was revealed.

Roth said he conducted a small hotel at Elmsford, Westchester county, when he married, but lack of business compelled him to close the shop after losing everything he owned. He and his bride then started out seeking employment, and Mrs. Roth donned boy's clothing to evade molestation while traveling. Roth said he had an uncle living at 254 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York, who would be willing to help him if he knew his present predicament. He said that he met his wife recently at a dance. Word has been sent to their relatives.

Fire Is Extinguished.

Norfolk, Va., June 18.—When the hatches on the Italian steamer Mongibello were opened to-day it was found that the fire which was discovered in hold No. 2 yesterday had been extinguished.

The tug Rescue and Pocahontas pumped steam in the vessel for thirty hours. A portion of the cargo was removed to-day.

The Mongibello is bound to Genoa. She carries a cargo of cotton, oil, phosphate and palm leaves, valued at \$500,000.

STROH'S BOHEMIAN BEER

THE MOST EXPENSIVELY BREWED BEER IN AMERICA

SERVED WHEREVER QUALITY COUNTS



MANY PLACES OFFER HOMES TO PRESIDENT

Summer Residences Galore Ready for Mr. Taft, Who Cannot Well Accept.

Washington, D. C., June 18.—It is becoming the fashion now to propose summer homes for President Taft. For the last month the White House has been in receipt of offers, formal and informal, and local pride in every part of the country is backing them up. At least twelve definite propositions have been made to the President from as many different places, while others at the White House have verbally suggested a great many more. The President, of course, has no power to order the building of a summer home for himself at the expense of the government, and at the present time he does not care to do so at his own expense. Towns which are now engaged in the task of trying to get him as a summer resident are being referred to Congress.

If a summer home for Presidents of the United States is ever built Congress will have to authorize it and vote the money. Then it will become the property of the government and can be used through one administration after another, no matter who the incumbent of the White House may be. But the difficulty about this is that it would be taking it for granted that all Presidents are fond of the same summer recreations and the same climate. Presidents, when they are able to get away from Washington for a few months, are in the habit of seeking some resort where they will get the greatest amount of recreation, rest, and also a complete change from the climate of the capital. Mr. Taft may enjoy one part of the country while another President would possess totally different ideas on the subject.

That would be one of the difficulties about an official summer capital. Some Presidents would use it and others might not go near it.

Then, too, Congress would not care to tackle the problem of deciding upon the location. Once it became known that such a proposition was being seriously considered, there would be a deluge of applications from every quarter of the Union with a rivalry as intense as that which existed between San Francisco and New Orleans over the Panama Exposition. And the problem could not very well be turned over to the President, because, while his own ideas might be well defined, he would hesitate about attempting to dictate the vacation plan of his successor.

Yet there is no doubt that a summer capital would possess some advantage. The President of the United States is one of the hardest worked men in the country, and when summer comes he is usually fatigued out. In the ordinary course of events there are three or four months in the year when the President can get away from Washington without in any way neglecting public business. Unless he happens to possess a country place of his own, the summer home problem is a large expense to him. In addition to that, he is importuned every year to go to a different place, and he cannot satisfy everybody. If there was an official home these importunities would cease.

In the present instance most of the offers which President Taft has received are from the West and Middle West. In recent years practically all of the Presidents have spent the summer months in the East, and in their leisure hours the West knows them not. President Cleveland was a summer resident of Buzzard's Bay, Mass. But he also made use of a suburban residence in the District of Columbia in the section now known as Cleveland Park. President Roosevelt was one of the few exceptions who possessed a beautiful country home of his own, so he always went to Oyster Bay, Long Island. President Taft has spent two summers at Beverly, Mass., and will go there again this year. President McKinley usually returned to his home in Canton, O., when he took a vacation.

It was not generally known that until a few years ago there was a suburban residence within the District of Columbia owned by the govern-

ment, which was at the disposal of the President. This was a building within the grounds of the National Soldiers' Home. It was never used to any great extent. President Hayes occupied it for a short time, and President Arthur frequently went there. But after President Cleveland came into office the building was never occupied by a Chief Executive, and it is now used as one of the dormitories of the home.

Perhaps the two leading candidates among the resorts that would like to have the President as a summer resident are Lake Minnetonka, in Minnesota, and Mackinac Island, Michigan. Mackinac Island lies about six miles from the Michigan mainland, in the Straits of Mackinac.

Would Cause Itivary Among States. It is opposite the city of Mackinac. There is a State reservation on the island and it is proposed to donate to the government a sufficient amount of land on which to build a suitable residence for the President. Mackinac Island is pushing its claim hard. One of its boosters is "Uncle Joe" Cannon, who has spent several summers there, and who has more than once described the beauties of the island. Minnesota is in the lead so far as the number of entries go. The State of Iowa has come to the front with Spirit Lake as a candidate. This is declared to be a charming spot and to possess just the right climate to benefit President Taft after a hard season's work with Congress.

Sioux Falls, S. D., has entered the lists also, and further west the city of Denver, which never loses an opportunity to boom itself, has issued an urgent invitation. Denver is about a mile above the sea level, and whether the President would care to spend a summer at such an altitude is doubtful. It is said not to be conducive to violent exercise, and the President wants to play golf.

In the South there are two applicants, which have sent formal invitations to the White House. Chattanooga, Tenn., and the town of Galzer, Ala. The Chattanooga resort is in a mountainous region, and is declared to be exceedingly healthy. It is not known to possess a golf links, but the President would care to spend a summer at such an altitude is doubtful. It is said not to be conducive to violent exercise, and the President wants to play golf.

The Thousand Islands, in the St. Lawrence River, are also in the field, and have offered a fine estate. It has been made if the government will erect a President's mansion there. This island, however, is in the hands of the jurisdiction of Canada, and it is not likely that the President will ever spend his vacation outside of the borders of the United States. Mr. Taft is familiar with the Thousand Islands, because he spent some time at Point au Pique before he became President.

DAY IS GIVEN OVER TO RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Asheville, N. C., June 18.—To-day was given over to religious services at the Southern Students' Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association, holding its nineteenth annual meeting at Montreat. Dr. Robert E. Spear, secretary of the Presbyterian board of missions, discussed "The Transformation of Men's Lives Through Christ" at the morning services, and to-night his subject was "Mission Work in South America." To-morrow Dr. Spear will make his farewell address, after which he will sail for Lake Geneva, Wis., where he will deliver a series of addresses to the Western Students' Conference of the Y. M. C. A.

The largest delegations at the Montreat conference are from North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi. John R. Mott, secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, is scheduled to address the conference Tuesday.

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